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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND REPORT ON THE  
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE  
1950

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HENRY J. PETERS, M.B.,B.S.,B.Hy.,D.P.H.,D.P.A.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



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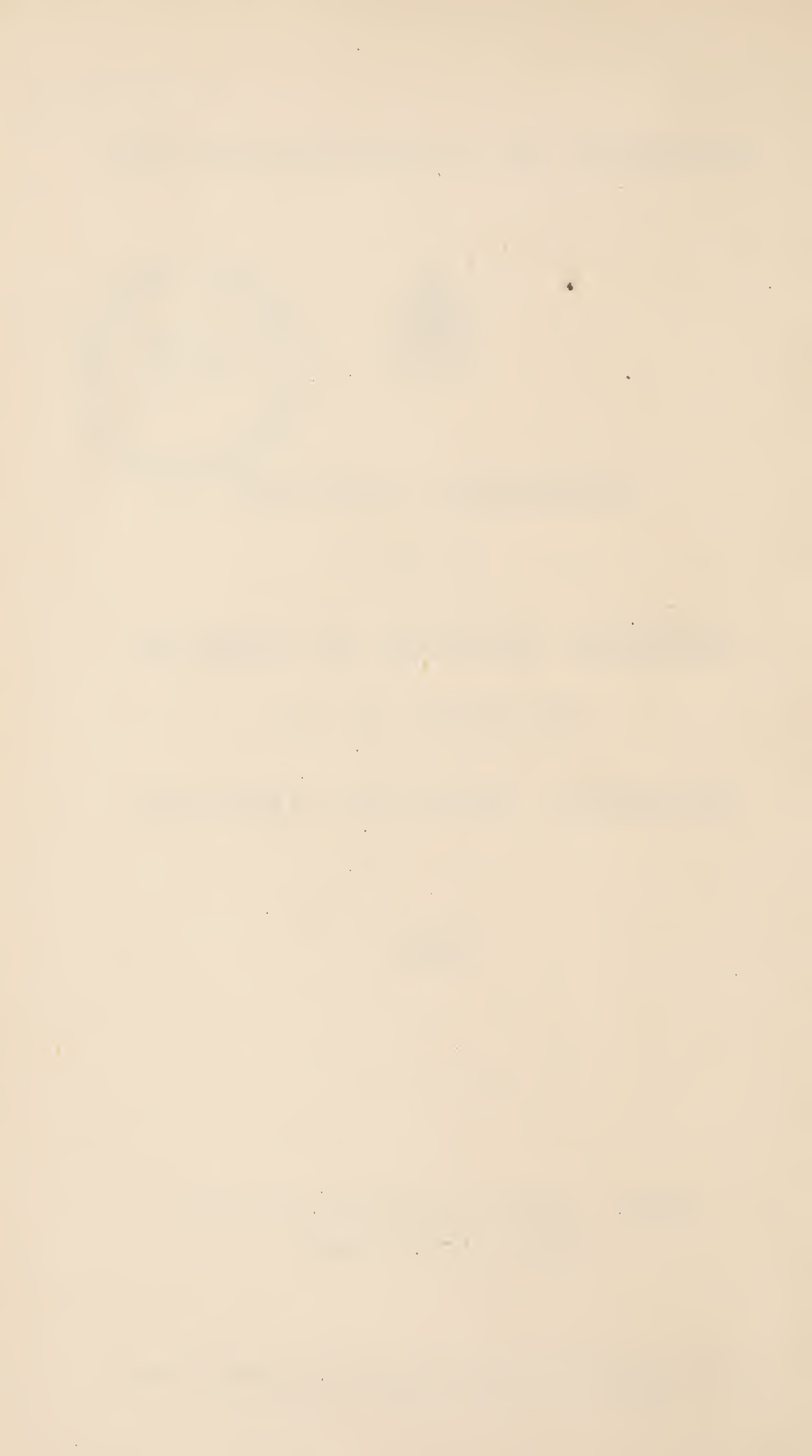
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1950

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HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1950

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**To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1950, which sets out in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough and indicates the health trends during the year.

Generally speaking, the health of the townspeople has been maintained at a satisfactory level. The general death rate, 11·74 per 1,000 of the population, is lower than the rate for the previous year, which was 12·13. It is also lower than the rate for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, which was 12·3. More than 40% of the deaths occurred in persons aged 70 or more years, whilst 16 deaths occurred in persons whose age exceeded the traditional three score and ten years by more than 20 years.

The birth-rate, 19·96 per 1,000 of the population, which has decreased yearly since 1947, was again less than the rate for the previous year. It is, however, considerably higher than the rate of 15·8 for England and Wales.

It is pleasing to be able to record that the infantile mortality rate of 45·43 per 1,000 of the population is lower than last year's rate, which was 55·0. It is, however, much higher than the rate of 29·8 for England and Wales and the rate of 33·8 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.

Once again we are able to report that no death occurred from childbirth or associated causes. The Emergency Obstetric Unit based at the Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital played a very important part in the attainment of this eminently satisfactory position and rendered invaluable service to several Stockton mothers during the year.



The acute infectious diseases were more prevalent in 1950. Their incidence during the previous year was comparatively low. The total number of notified cases was 1,059—an increase of 227 on the previous year's figure. The incidence of these diseases in the Borough compares very favourably with that in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns. The incidence of whooping cough, however, was exceptionally high, there being 354 notified cases as against 182 in the previous year. The number of cases of diphtheria was the same as last year, namely, 5. During 1949 the incidence of scarlet fever in the Borough was considerably lower than in the country as a whole. In 1950 scarlet fever was more prevalent, there being 113 notified cases as against 49 in the previous year. In spite of this large increase in the number of notified cases, the incidence of the disease in the Borough was somewhat less than in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns. The number of notified cases of measles is less than in the previous year and the incidence of the disease in the Borough is lower than in the country as a whole. Though the number of notified cases of pneumonia was nearly double last year's figure, nevertheless, the incidence of this disease in the Borough was slightly less than in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns. Nine cases of acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) were notified during 1950, an increase of 8 on the previous year's figure. The incidence of this disease was, however, less than in the country as a whole.

During the year the acute infectious diseases were responsible for six deaths. Whooping cough and acute poliomyelitis each accounted for two deaths and the remaining two deaths were due to diphtheria and meningococcal infection (cerebro-spinal meningitis) respectively.

During the year the Council made Byelaws under section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These were confirmed by the Ministry of Food and came into operation at the end of May, 1950. They deal with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and with its sale or exposure for sale in the open air. Since 1947 the sanitary inspectors have devoted special attention to all food premises and continued to give a good deal of their time to this work in 1950.

The country has experienced a great increase in the number of outbreaks of food poisoning of bacterial origin during the past ten years. Fortunately, the Borough has been free from outbreaks of illness due to this cause. Responsibility for the prevention of food poisoning is an individual responsibility which must be shared by all, though those engaged in the food trade obviously have a special responsibility in regard to this matter. The customer should protest when confronted with unhygienic practices. The housewife and other members of the household should take all possible steps to prevent harmful germs gaining access

to food. Managements should provide adequate premises and suitable equipment for the hygienic storage, handling and processing of food. The provision of adequate premises and the installation of modern equipment, is of little value in the prevention of food poisoning, if personal cleanliness is neglected, equipment is not used intelligently and premises are not kept clean. The repeated visits of the sanitary inspectors to food premises have been of very great value in the campaign for cleaner and safer food.

The prevention of food poisoning ultimately depends upon each member of the community following hygienic practices when handling or partaking of food. Health education, by means of verbal advice and the issue of leaflets to housewives and those engaged in the food trade, has been used during the year to spread knowledge in regard to food hygiene. It would be most helpful in connection with the prevention of food poisoning, if each child during its school career received instruction in the elements of food hygiene. One is more likely to follow a particular practice if one appreciates the reasons why it is wise to do so.

All food handlers, whether housewives or employed in the food trade, should thoroughly wash their hands before touching food. As far as practicable, food should be eaten as soon after its preparation as possible. This applies particularly to such articles of food as made up meat and fish dishes, synthetic cream, custards and trifles; egg mixtures, whether prepared from fresh or dried eggs, should be used as quickly as possible. The general observance of these two comparatively simple, yet very important precautions, would do much to diminish the amount of illness due to food poisoning.

Whereas, so far as is known, no cases of illness attributable to the consumption of shellfish have occurred in the Borough, nevertheless, the present position in regard to shellfish brought into the Borough for sale is unsatisfactory. Shellfish, found on analysis to show evidence of bacteriological contamination and, therefore, unfit for human consumption, have been sold before this could be discovered. The Borough Council decided to refer this problem to the Ministry of Health and the Association of Municipal Corporations, who are actively pursuing it. Steps should be taken to eliminate, as far as practicable, the risk of food poisoning arising from the consumption of shellfish. Shellfish from layings subject to pollution should be rendered safe by appropriate treatment. Consideration might usefully be given to the possibility of introducing a legal bacteriological standard of cleanliness for shellfish.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the need for improving the existing facilities for the slaughter and inspection of animals.



At the end of the report I have included information in respect of the services which were transferred to the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Borough is an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944, and information is also included in this report on the work of the School Health Services during 1950. It is pleasing to note that children are now able to obtain their spectacles without any undue delay.

In conclusion, I desire to thank Mr. E. Varley, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. H. Kipling, Chief Clerk, for their valuable assistance in the preparation of this report and the staff of the Health Department for the useful work they have performed during the year. My grateful thanks are also due to the members of the Health Committee for their interest and encouragement and to the Chief Officials of the Corporation for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STAFF

**Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer, Area Medical Officer (No. 12 Area, D.C.C.'s Scheme of Divisional Administration)—**

HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health—**

Vacant

**Chief Sanitary Inspector—**

\*ERNEST VARLEY

**District Sanitary Inspectors—**

\*A. KENYON

\*F. R. ALLAN

\*J. W. BOLTON

\*R. SNOWDON

\*Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Board. Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.

**Chief Clerk—**

H. KIPLING, Cert. R.S.I.

**Clerks—**

R. HOPCRAFT

Mrs. J. I. PRATER

Miss F. M. BERTRAM (D.C.C.)

Miss S. PREST, Junior Clerk

J. A. SMITH, Junior Clerk

**Rodent Operative—**

R. MASTERS

**Staff employed by the County Council for work in the No. 12 Area  
(Stockton Borough)**

**Health Visitors—**

Mrs. C. CAMERON

Miss B. FIDLER

Miss M. SHAW

Miss A. M. SHAW

Mrs. E. A. STUBBS

Mrs. N. CLARKSON (Tuberculosis)

**Domiciliary Midwives—**

Miss ASKEY

Miss C. E. BLACKBURN

Miss C. A. COULSON

Mrs. F. E. J. COXON

Mrs. E. S. HALL

Miss D. LLOYD

Miss PAXTON

Miss L. S. RAYNER

Miss S. D. RICKERBY

Mrs. F. SOUTHALL

**Clerks—**

Mrs. M. MUNRO  
Mrs. E. WOOD (Part-time)

**Day Nurseries—**

Lorne Terrace—Mrs. E. V. MILLER, Matron  
Norton Road—Mrs. E. DOUGLAS, S.R.N., Matron  
Durham Road—Miss O. SWIFT, Matron

**Home Nursing—**

Miss. N. JONES, Supt. District Nursing Association

**Ambulance Service—**

24 Driver Attendants and four telephonists are employed

**Domestic Helps—**

Seven full-time and one part-time and two casual Domestic Helps are employed

**School Health Service**

**Assistant School Medical Officer—**

ELLEN J. WILMOT, M.B., B.S. (Resigned 31/5/50)  
MADELINE GOLDSTON, M.B., B.S. (Appointed 29/8/50)

**School Dental Officers—**

FRANK R. CADIGAN, L.D.S.  
Mrs. F. ELL (Temporary)

**Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—**

A. E. P. PARKER, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

**Consultant Nose, Throat and Ear Surgeon (Part-time)—**

I. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., Ch.B.

**Speech Therapist—**

Miss MURIEL KNIGHT

**Orthoptist—**

Miss C. M. CAIRNS, (Resigned 31/12/50)  
Miss P. HURST

**School Nurses—**

Miss K. CAHILL  
Miss D. M. JOHNSON  
Mrs. E. MINTO  
Mrs. E. WHITEHEAD  
Mrs. L. M. STAWSKI

**Dental Attendants—**

Miss D. WHINFIELD  
Miss O. HUNTON

**Clerks—**

Miss J. HALL  
Mrs. S. WALLETT (Temporary)  
Miss J. FIELDING



## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

**Population.**—The civil population, as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1950, was 73,840, an increase of 810 on the figure for the previous year. The Natural increase in the population (i.e., the number by which the births exceeded the deaths) during the year was 533. (As a matter of interest, the population of the Borough at the Census taken in April, 1951, which was published during the compilation of this report, is 74,024).

<b>Live Births:—</b>					<b>1950</b>	<b>1949</b>
Males	...	...	728	Birth-rate per 1000		
Females	...	...	672	of population	18·96	20·26
<hr/>						
Total	...	...	1400			
<hr/>						
<b>Still Births</b>	...	...	41	Rate per 1000		
				of total births	28·45	26·95
<hr/>						
<b>Deaths:—</b>						
Males	...	...	471	Death-rate per 1000		
Females	...	...	396	of population	11·74	12·13
<hr/>						
Total	...	...	867			
<hr/>						
<b>Infantile Mortality:—</b>						
Number of deaths at				Rate per 1000		
ages under 1 year	65			live births	46·43	55·00
<hr/>						
<b>Deaths from Puerperal</b>						
<b>Causes:—</b>						
Number of deaths	Nil			Rate per 1000		
				total births	—	—

**Births.**—There was a further fall during 1950 in the number of births registered, the number being 80 less than that for 1949. The number of births showed a steady increase from 1942, reaching its peak in 1947 when 1,748 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 24·41, since then the rate has fallen each year.

The birth-rate is 18·96 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 20·26, the rate for 1949. This rate is still much higher than the rate for England and Wales, which is 15·8, and that for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns at 17·6.

**Stillbirths.**—The number of still births registered is the same as that for 1949, namely, 41, but as this number occurred among a smaller number of births the rate has increased from 26·95 to 28·45 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales fell from 22·7 to 22·6 in 1950, a new low record for the country. This rate has fluctuated considerably in the Borough during the past 15 years, being

as high as 44 in 1929 and as low as 23·6 in 1944. The rate for the country as a whole has, however, shown a steady fall during this period from 40 in 1936 to 22·6 in 1950.

**Deaths.**—Nineteen fewer deaths were registered during 1950 than during 1949 and the death-rate fell from 12·13 to 11·74 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is 0·8 per 1,000 higher than the record low rate registered in 1948. The rate for England and Wales for 1950 was 11·6 and that for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 12·3 per 1,000 of the population. When multiplied by the area comparability factor (a factor used for the purpose of securing comparability between local death-rates) the rate for the Borough is 13·50 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the deaths registered 237 or 27% occurred at ages between 70 and 80, 128 or 15% occurred at ages between 80 and 90, and 16 deaths occurred at ages over 90 years.

**Infantile Mortality.**—There was a considerable fall in the number of infantile deaths registered during 1950, the infantile death-rate being 46·43 per 1,000 live births, compared with 55·00, the rate for 1949. The rate for England and Wales continued to fall and for the first time a rate below 30 was recorded, the actual rate being 29·8. The rate for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns was 33·8. Although the rate for the Borough is almost as low as the record rate of 45 per 1,000 births registered in 1948, it is evident that a considerable reduction could be effected and there should be no relaxation in the efforts being made to this end by all those concerned with the supervision and care of mothers and babies.

Immature birth and pneumonia were the principal causes of death with 15 and 13 deaths respectively, while gastro-enteritis and atelectasis each accounted for eight deaths.

Eleven infants died within one day and a further ten within one week, the total deaths under one month being 30.

The neo-natal death-rate was 21·43 per 1,000 live births compared with 31·08 and 24·67, the rates for 1949 and 1948 respectively.

A table showing the causes of death in age periods is given in the appendix to this report.

**Maternal Mortality.**—It is satisfactory to record that for the second year in succession no maternal death has been registered in the Borough. The rate for England and Wales also reached the very low level of 0·86 per 1,000 total births.

The following table shows the average annual birth-rates, death-rates and infantile mortality rates for five year periods from 1901—1950 and for the individual years 1946—1950, for Stockton-on-Tees and England and Wales.



## STOCKTON-ON-TEES

## ENGLAND AND WALES

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf.M. Rate		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate
1901—05	31·64	17·62	153	...	28·16	16·0	137·8
1906—10	29·50	15·98	128	...	26·2	14·6	117·0
1911—15	30·02	17·18	122	...	23·6	14·3	109·6
1916—20	25·04	17·80	111	...	20·0	14·5	90·6
1921—25	25·50	13·80	94	...	19·9	12·1	75·8
1926—30	21·64	13·49	85	...	16·7	12·1	67
1931—35	19·21	12·47	74	...	15·0	12·0	62
1936—40	18·89	12·50	63	...	14·9	12·5	55
1941—45	20·23	13·08	65	...	16·0	11·9	50
1946—50	21·70	11·00	51	...	18·0	11·5	36
1946	22·72	11·55	52	...	19·1	11·5	43
1947	24·41	12·59	59	...	20·5	12·0	41
1948	22·18	11·90	45	...	17·9	10·8	34
1949	20·26	12·13	55	...	16·7	11·7	32
1950	18·96	11·74	46	...	15·8	11·6	30

**Classification of Deaths.**—There was a revision, for the year 1950, of the classification of deaths, in conformity with the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948. Under these Regulations all deaths are classified according to agreed lists of causes and to certain specified age groupings. The revision of the list necessitated a change in the 36 groups of causes for which statistics are sent to local authorities by the Registrar General each year. The list has been so compiled that comparison of deaths from the major groups of diseases with previous years may still be made. The table furnished by the Registrar General showing the deaths registered in the Borough from various causes is included in the appendix to this report.

**Notes on Principal Causes of Death.**—The six principal causes of death, with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding five years, were as follows :—

						Number of Deaths					
Disease						1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
1.	Heart and Circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	300	271	252	240	245	227
2.	Cancer	...	...	...	...	131	139	103	117	106	129
3.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	82	90	78	132	91	101
4.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	91	97	68	78	72	74
5.	Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	34	47	46	51	43	52
6.	Violence	...	...	...	...	48	44	38	35	35	35
Totals						686	688	585	653	592	618
Percentage of total deaths						79	78	73	72	73	72

Almost 50% of the deaths registered during the year were ascribed to either heart disease or cancer. It is satisfactory to observe that the deaths from tuberculosis fell sharply to 34 during 1950.

Violent deaths have increased annually since 1948. These deaths are classified according to the sex and cause of death in the following table :—

Cause of Death						Male	Female	Total
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Accidentally drowned	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Accident at Home—								
Fall	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Accident at work	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Asphyxia (infants)	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Asphyxia during fit	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Aircraft accident	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals						31	17	48

Six of the seven deaths from falls were the result of fractured limbs caused by a fall in the home. Five of these were females.

Of the deaths from motor vehicle accidents, seven were pedestrians, one a cyclist and one a passenger in a motor car. Seven were males and two females. All were adults, the youngest being 20 and the oldest 79.

The loss of six young lives from asphyxia is a matter of some concern. Two of these deaths occurred as a result of overlaying in bed, three from the inhalation of vomit and one was due to the baby turning onto its face on a pillow in its pram. Deaths of infants from these causes could be avoided if the mothers would carry out the instructions which are given by Health Visitors and Midwives in all cases.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Water.**—The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley Water Board.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager of the Board for the following information in regard to the water supply of the Borough.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Eight bacteriological samples of the raw water were examined per month. The water is tested as it leaves the works and also at points in the distribution system. Approximately 100 samples per month were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory. A summary of bacteriological and chemical analyses of the river Tees supply is given below.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

The water supply is purified by slow sand filtration, followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water which has been standing in open service reservoirs is also treated with ammonia and chlorine before passing into supply.

## River Tees Supply Darlington

### Summary of Results 1950

Odour—Nil.

#### Chemical Results

(expressed as parts per million)							Average	Max.	Min.
pH	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	7.6	6.9
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	210	25
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	190	90
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	3
Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	5
Total Alkalinity	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	100	35
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	145	55
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate Hardness)	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	100	35
Permanent Hardness (Non-Carbonate Hardness)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	45	20
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	1.6	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.032	0.17	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.071	0.18	0.026
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6	14.0	1.7
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.04	0.5
Conductivity (Reciprocal megohms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	285	120
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	5	0

#### Bacteriological Results

	Average	Max.	Min.
Colony count per ml. at 37°C after 1 day	6	21	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C after 2 days	10	42	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C after 3 days	21	200	1
Percentage of samples giving Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	Nil
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	92
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 10 ml.	...	...	Nil



Two samples of water were taken by this Department, one from a School Dining Hall and the other from a dwelling-house. In both cases the Analyst reported that in his opinion the samples were of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes.

**Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. Varley, to the Medical Officer of Health, on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1950—**

**Slaughterhouses.**—Since 1947, when I submitted a report to the Health Committee on the conditions at the slaughterhouses in the Borough, I have constantly advocated that every effort should be made to put forward a scheme to the Ministry of Food for the establishment of an abattoir in the Borough. The matter was again reviewed by the Health Committee during the year, and a resolution was passed by the Council in November, authorising the officials concerned to proceed with an outlined scheme for the erection of a slaughterhouse on the Moor Site. It is hoped that the Ministry will favourably consider this project as the conditions remain substantially the same as reported by me to the Health Committee in June, 1947.

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**—Thirty persons were granted slaughtermen's licences during the year.

**Diseases of Animals Acts.**—Routine inspection of the cattle market was carried out on sale days, and 394 licences were issued for the movement of 1,798 pigs. In February, 1950, the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922, and its amending orders were cancelled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as there had been no cases of swine fever in many months. This had the effect of terminating the issuing of licences for pigs moved out of the market. In August, 1950, the Ministry found it necessary to introduce the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950, which re-imposed restrictions on the movement of pigs under licence.

One case of suspected swine fever and three of anthrax were notified to the Ministry during the year, but none of these were confirmed.

Notification was received of 22 vessels arriving in the River, with dogs or cats on board. Seven of these vessels were inspected under the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order.

Four cases of congenital tuberculosis in calves were discovered by the Inspectors at the slaughterhouses. The origin of the calves was traced in each case and reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. As a result of this, it was possible to trace two of the affected cows which were slaughtered under the provisions of the Order.

**Offensive Trades.**—The following offensive trades are in operation in the Borough:—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fell Monger	...	...	...	...	...	1

Regular inspection of the premises in which these trades were carried out, showed that they were being operated in a satisfactory manner, and in no case was any nuisance being caused.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**—This Act came into force in April, 1950, and repealed the Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The effect was the transference of all powers previously held by the County Council to the Borough Council. As this department had been delegated temporary powers under the Infestation Order, 1944, and had been carrying out all duties under the 1919 Act, the organisation was available to take over immediately.

The following is a summary of the work of the Rodent Operator and his part time assistant during the year:—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	185
Number of premises surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	411
Number of premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	187
Sewer manholes treated	...	...	...	...	...	1987
Number of rats and mice killed (according to poison taken)						2132

Approximately 20% of the bodies were collected.

Double maintenance treatment of sewer manholes was carried out.

**Riding Establishment Act, 1939.**—During the year, the Council decided to implement this Act with the object of preventing cruelty to riding school horses, and a Veterinary Inspector was appointed to carry out quarterly inspections. His reports during the year showed that the establishments in the Borough were being operated satisfactorily.

**Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Act—Hairdressers.**—The number of persons on the register of hairdressers and barbers at the end of the year was 65, and including six new registrations. All hairdressers' premises were inspected during the year and conditions were found to be most satisfactory.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—Two common lodging houses were again registered. Both of these were operated and supervised in a satisfactory manner.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

Summary of work of Inspectors for the year 1950.

Inspections following complaints ... ..	1043
,, under the Housing Acts ... ..	413
,, under the Public Health Act ... ..	873
,, in regard to outstanding notices ... ..	2527
Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection ... ..	926
Samples taken for analysis Food and Drugs Act ... ..	162
Milk samples taken for bacteriological examination ... ..	86
Other samples taken for bacteriological examination ... ..	2
Inspections of bakehouses ... ..	66
,, dairies and milk distributors premises ... ..	228
,, ice cream factories ... ..	60
,, preserved food factories ... ..	77
,, other food shops and warehouses ... ..	702
,, restaurants, cafes and snack bars ... ..	142
,, offensive trades ... ..	31
,, markets ... ..	158
,, factories ... ..	391
,, licensed premises and places of entertainment	21
,, stables and pigstyes ... ..	23
,, under the Diseases of Animals Acts ... ..	73
,, under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ... ..	201
,, common lodging houses ... ..	10
,, houses let-in-lodging ... ..	30
,, hairdressers ... ..	94
,, hawkers storage accommodation ... ..	28
Investigations made in respect to notifiable disease ... ..	195
Premises disinfected re infectious disease ... ..	117
,, ,, ,, vermin ... ..	74
Miscellaneous inspections ... ..	311
Interviews ... ..	381

**Public Health Act, 1936—Nuisances and Repairs dealt with under the Act.**—1,043 complaints were dealt with during the year. As a result of these and other routine inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors, notices were served as follows:—

Preliminary Notices served ... ..	798
Statutory Notices served ... ..	381
Number of premises in respect of which Notices served during 1949/50 were complied with ...	700

It was necessary to take legal action against an occupier for causing a nuisance due to unwholesome premises. An order had been previously made against this person, which had not been observed. As a result of the proceedings, the respondent was fined £2.

**Dangerous Buildings and Other Structures.**—It was necessary during the year to report 17 properties to the Borough Engineer as being in such a condition as to be dangerous.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936.

**Section 9—Repairs to Dwelling Houses.** — Following inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and representations to the Housing Committee, 108 Statutory Notices were served under Section 9 of the Act, and during the year 95 houses were made fit for habitation as a result of notices served during 1949/50.

**Section 11.**—Three houses were considered to be individually unfit and incapable of repair at a reasonable cost, and were dealt with by demolition according to Section 11 of the Act.

**Overcrowding.**—During the year, 79 families were reported to the Housing Department as living in overcrowded conditions. This number was divided into two groups :—

1. Statutorily overcrowded in accordance with the Act ... 51
2. Overcrowded due to the exclusion of the communal living room when assessing the “ permitted number ” 28

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 321, compared with 354 for the year 1949. Regular inspection was carried out and the premises were generally well maintained. It was necessary to send written notices in 18 cases requiring improvements.

In the following table, prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, are given :—

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	47	79	7
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	274	365	11
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	321	444	18

## 2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	21	21	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	1	—	1
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	28	20	—	2
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers ...)	1	1	—	1
Total ...	52	43	—	5

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES AND THE MANUFACTURE, PREPARATION AND STORAGE OF FOOD

The year 1950 saw the completion of a four years' survey of all food premises in the Borough, and a detailed report giving my observations and recommendations was submitted to the Council in November last. The following observations made at the conclusion of this report, give a general picture of the position as it was found during the survey.

With certain exceptions, it can be said that premises and equipment were found to be maintained in a reasonable condition. Those responsible for the handling and distribution of food have, in nearly all cases, shown willingness to co-operate with any suggestions made by the Inspectors. As could be expected, in dealing with some of the older property in the town, the principal feature was that the premises were unsuitable due to the fact that they were being used, in some cases, for purposes other than those for which they were originally designed, or were badly arranged and/or congested. There is often a tendency to enlarge the public side of the business at the expense of the accommodation



set aside for the preparation and storage of food. There are many premises in which the lack of suitable cloakroom facilities is evident, and coats, hats and other outer garments are hung in the food rooms.

The weakness of existing legislation is, in my opinion, the fact that all food premises are not subject to licensing or registration following initial inspection by the officers of the local authority. As far as possible, every effort is now being made to see that businesses connected with handling of food are not commenced in unsatisfactory buildings. With this in mind, I have made arrangements with the Borough Engineer and the Food Executive Officer to notify this department whenever plans or applications are received regarding alterations to, or the commencement of food businesses. In the case of persons applying to this department for registration for the sale of milk, ice cream, etc., the opportunity is always taken to make a full inspection of the premises and equipment before such registration is recommended to the Council.

It is apparent that with all the good will of the managements and the provision of suitable premises and modern equipment, the final word in clean food handling rests with the individual worker, and I think it is essential that managements should choose their staff with great care, making sure, especially in the case of catering establishments, that the employees have a sound knowledge of personal hygiene, and an intelligent approach to the question of food handling. The public can help considerably by drawing the attention of the management to any gross contravention by individual assistants of decent standards of hygiene.

From discussions with tradesmen and by observations, it is also apparent that in some cases the customers themselves can assist in the Clean Food Campaign. One sees only too often persons allowing their dogs to roam uncontrolled in food shops whilst they are being served. I have also received complaints from tradesmen of the filthy condition of ration books given to them to handle, and of customers standing or sitting their children on the counters of shops.

Apart from guidance given and suggestions made to the management, on visits to food premises, use has been made where necessary of leaflets, etc., issued by the Central Council for Health Education. Talks have been given to food handlers and organisations interested in the Clean Food Campaign. I suggest that every care is taken in premises under the control of the local authority to use up-to-date

equipment operated by a staff fully conversant with necessary requirements, and that the food preparation rooms should in themselves be show-places to demonstrate the standard to others. All food shops erected on Corporation Housing Estates should have adequate accommodation and amenities for the trades for which they are intended, and as a condition of tenancy there should be legal requirements for satisfactory management, including strict observation of all clean food legislation.

The following table shows the number of Food Premises in the Borough, all of which have now been surveyed :—

Trade	Number of businesses in Borough	Number provided with hot water and/or hand-washing facilities as a result of survey	Number still without suitable hand-washing facilities	Structural alterations or repairs carried out or in hand as a result of survey	Other items attended to as a result of survey, e.g. cleanliness refuse- storage, rodent control, etc.
Bakehouses ... ..	32	8	—	10	13
Boarding Houses and Private Hotels	12	—	—	—	—
Butchers ... ..	56	36	3	27	17
Dairies (inc. two heat treatment plants) ... ..	5	1	—	1	—
Fishmongers ... ..	10	2	3	1	—
Food Warehouses ...	30	2	18	2	1
Fried Fish shops ...	55	3	8	1	2
General shops (inc. milk distributors, sale of bread, sweets, pre-packed ice-cream) ... ..	253	25	72	9	11
Green-grocers and Fruiterers ... ..	33	—	21	3	2
Grocers ... ..	123	7	40	2	12
Hawkers ... ..	9	—	8	1	—
Hotel Kitchens ...	5	—	—	—	1
Ice Cream Factories	8	6	—	7	3
Offensive trades ...	7	5	2	3	3
Preserved Food ...	4	—	1	1	1
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack-Bars ... ..	30	4	—	6	10
School Meals Kitchens, etc. ...	38	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses ...	2	2	—	1	1
Wholesale Confectioners ... ..	7	—	2	1	—
Works Canteens ...	21	—	—	—	2
Total ... ..	740	101	178	76	79



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Number of Notices served ... ..	43
Number of Notices completed ... ..	35

**Milk.**—Following the introduction of the new legislation for the control of milk supply and premises, which came into force in October, 1949, a full investigation was made into the operation of all dealers, retailers premises, designated milk suppliers, and heat treatment plants. Under the old legislation there were 31 premises on the register of dairies. Visits to these premises revealed that 24 were not suitable for the purpose, the reason being that these consisted of retail general shops selling an assortment of other commodities, and the practise was to either :—

- (a) Bottle the milk in the shop or the domestic part of the premises, or
- (b) To sell it loose from a churn or open bowl on the counter of the shop.

It was found that in practise these churns and bowls were in many cases left uncovered and the milk exposed to all outside contamination. I am pleased to report that no loose milk is now being sold from these premises and the retailers are only dealing in milk which has previously been bottled on suitable dairy premises.

**Distributors.**—All persons trading as dairymen other than dairy farmers, are included under this heading. There are 87 distributors on the register.

**Sale of Specially Designated Milks.**—Of the 87 distributors mentioned previously, the following have also been issued with designated licences, as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk ... ..	56
Sterilised Milk ... ..	53
Tuberulin Tested Milk ... ..	13

All milk supplied to schools and day nurseries, and almost all of the milk consumed in the Borough is now pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. A small quantity of undesignated and loose milk which is now being sold, is mainly dealt with by producer/retailers from within or out of the Borough. These producer/retailers are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

### **Milk Samples Taken for Bacteriological Examination.**

#### 1. Heat treated milk—

- (a) pasteurised in the Borough ... .. 57
- (b) pasteurised outside but retailed in the Borough ... 13

#### 2. Untreated milk ... .. 16

Of the 70 samples of pasteurised milk, five failed the Phosphatase and one the Methylene Blue test. All 16 samples of raw milk were sent for animal inoculation and all results proved negative.

**Ice Cream.**—The number of manufacturers on the Register at the end of the year was seven. There was again a great increase in applications for registration for the storage and sale of ice cream, and there are now 131 premises registered for this purpose. In almost every case, these registrations are granted for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream only.

Twenty-six samples of ice cream were sent to the Analyst for examination, with the following results:—

	Methylene Blue Test			
	Grades			
	1	2	3	4
Manufactured in the Borough ...	9	2	2	7
Manufactured out of the Borough	2	2	1	1
Totals ... ..	11	4	3	8

**Food & Drugs Act, 1938—Sampling.**—A total of 162 samples of food were taken for analysis and bacteriological examination during the year. Two samples of mussels were, in the opinion of the Analyst, so contaminated as to be unfit for human consumption. The necessary action was taken by the vendors to stop further supplies from the source, and the matter was taken up officially with the local authorities concerned. As a result of previous reports to the Council on the question of the sale of shell-fish, the matter was referred to the Association of Municipal Corporations. This Association set up a sub-committee to consider the matter, and after two meetings at which our case was submitted, they referred it to their full Health Committee for further consideration. The findings of this Committee have not yet been received.

The description of a sample of flavouring known as Indian Brandee was queried by the Analyst. The matter was taken up with the manufacturing firm and also representations were made to the Ministries of Health and Food and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It was decided however, that the description complied with legal requirements.

One sample of baking powder was found to be deficient in carbon-dioxide, one sample of herb beer extract was found to be from such old stock as to be useless. A sample of pork brawn was found to be unfit. In each case, the remainder of the affected stocks were condemned. The remainder of the samples were of genuine quality.

It was necessary to take legal action against a manufacturing firm for selling a meat pie containing a cockroach. The firm was fined £1 for the offence.

**Inspection of Other Foods.**—The following is a summary of various foodstuffs inspected during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—



Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	2826 lb. 14 oz.
Butter and Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	229½ lb.
Cake and Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	7 cartons and 37½ lb.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	678 packets and 5 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	920 lb., 36 cases, 7 boxes
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chocolate Flavouring	...	...	...	...	...	48½ doz. boxes
Cocoa and Coffee Essence	...	...	...	...	...	65 tins/packets
Cooked and Tinned Meats	...	...	...	...	...	1423 tins and 64¾ lb.
Crabs	...	...	...	...	...	1 barrel
Dessert Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins and 4 lb.
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	39 packets and 252¾ lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	857
Egg Substitute	...	...	...	...	...	1 packet
Fats	...	...	...	...	...	4 tins and 35½ lb.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	498 tins and 36 stone
Fish and Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	285 jars
Flour, Cake and Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	279 packets/tins
Fruit and Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	1754 tins and 5 jars
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1156 cartons
Jam, Marmalade, Syrup and	...	...	...	...	...	
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	231 jars
Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	...	...	62 packets
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1819 tins
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	780 jars/bottles and 90 galls.
Pork Pies	...	...	...	...	...	126
Rabbit	...	...	...	...	...	31 pairs and 1553 lb.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	1 packet
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	...	27 tins and 9 jars
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	196 lb.
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	356 tins
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	2 lb.
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	28 lb.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	74 packets and 28 lb.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1616 tins and 41 lb.

### Inspection of Animals Slaughtered for Human Consumption

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5193	1066	1014	19432	945
Number inspected	5193	1066	1014	19432	945

#### Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis :—

Whole carcasses	8	19	12	59	12
Part carcasses or organs	3909	761	3	618	95

#### Tuberculosis only :—

Whole carcasses	29	59	8	—	5
Part carcasses or organs	911	571	—	—	98

E. VARLEY, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of infectious disease in the Borough during 1950 was higher than in 1949, the number of notified cases being 1,059, against 832 in the previous year. Cases



of scarlet fever notified during 1950 were more than double the 1949 figure and cases of whooping cough increased from 182 to 354. Pneumonia, erysipelas, poliomyelitis and dysentery all showed increases on last year's figures. Notifications of measles fell from 550 to 354 and confirmed cases of diphtheria remained at the low figure of five.

Deaths from infectious diseases during the year were:—diphtheria 1; whooping cough 2; meningococcal infections 1; acute poliomyelitis 2.

The number of cases of infectious disease, after correction, notified in each quarter of the year 1950 is shown in the following table:—

					Quarter Ended				Total
					31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	20	24	33	36	113
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	3	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	96	76	54	254	480
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	146	127	39	42	354
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	21	6	11	17	55
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	9	4	3	5	21
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	—	9
Acute Poliomyelitis—									
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	—	—	7	1	8
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	—	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	5	—	1	7
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Totals					302	244	154	359	1059

The case-rates per 1,000 of the population for certain infectious diseases in 1950 for England and Wales, the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and Stockton-on-Tees, are shown in the following table:—

DISEASE					England & Wales	126 C.B.'s & Great Towns inc. London	Stockton-on-Tees
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·56	1·53
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3·60	3·97	4·79
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	0·06
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·19	0·28
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·76	6·50
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·77	0·74
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)—							
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·12	0·11
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	0·01
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·16	0·01

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

There was no change during the year in the accommodation provided for the isolation of cases of infectious disease from the Borough. All cases are admitted to West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases specified admitted to the isolation hospital during the year 1950:—

Scarlet Fever ... ..	97
Whooping Cough ... ..	12
Diphtheria ... ..	28
Measles ... ..	3
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	14
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	13
Acute Poliomyelitis—	
Paralytic ... ..	7
Non-Paralytic ... ..	2
Acute Encephalitis—	
Infective ... ..	—
Post-Infective ... ..	1
Dysentery ... ..	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	7
Food Poisoning ... ..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	2
Chicken Pox ... ..	3
Gastro Enteritis ... ..	93
Infective Hepatitis ... ..	2
Acute Nephritis ... ..	1
Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	1
Pott's Disease of spine ... ..	1
Infective Jaundice ... ..	1
Influenza ... ..	1
Parotitis ... ..	1
Observation ... ..	2
Total ... ..	300

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratories at Northallerton and Newcastle and the Central Clinic Laboratory at Middlesbrough provide excellent facilities in the area. Almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. Specimens for the Middlesbrough and Northallerton Laboratories are collected by road, thus saving valuable time in obtaining reports.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst at Darlington. Samples of heat treated milk are examined by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests locally at a

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries laboratory and samples of milk to be examined for tubercule bacilli by animal inoculation are sent to Northallerton.

Specimens for examination for the Rh factor and blood grouping are sent from the Ante-natal Clinics to the Central Clinical Laboratory at the General Hospital, Middlesbrough.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis register at the commencement and end of 1950.

				Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Gross Total
				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Reg. 1 1 50 ...	223	171	394	54	77	131	525			
Added during year ...	61	38	99	6	6	12	111			
Removed during year ...	64	72	136	21	27	48	184			
Remaining on Reg. 31/12/50 ...	220	137	357	39	56	95	452			

The reason for removal from the register was:—

				Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Death	...	...	...	55	5	60
Recovered		...	...	36	34	70
Removed		...	...	36	7	43
Not Tuberculosis			...	9	2	11
	Totals	...	...	136	48	184

The number of deaths shown here is not comparable with that given in the Registrar's return of deaths as many of these deaths were primarily due to other diseases.

The total reduction in the number of names on the register during the year was : Respiratory 37, Non-Respiratory 36.

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis increased by 19 to 99 during 1950, while the new cases of non-respiratory fell again from 14 to 12.

The case rates per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis during the past six years were as follows :—

1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.47
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.16
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.38
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.45
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.28
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50

During 1950 there were 34 deaths from the disease—28 respiratory and six non-respiratory, compared with 47—42 respiratory and five non-respiratory during 1949.

In the following table the deaths from respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis are classified according to age sex :—



## Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1950

			Under 1 year	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/44	45/64	65/74	75 and over	Totals
Respiratory—											
Male	...	...	—	—	—	1	3	8	1	—	13
Female	...	...	—	—	—	2	8	4	1	—	15
Total	...	...	—	—	—	3	11	12	2	—	28
Non-Respiratory—											
Male	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Female	...	...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Total	...	...	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	6
Totals			1	2	1	3	12	13	2	—	34

The death-rate from the disease fell from 0·64 per 1,000 of the population in 1949 to 0·46 in 1950. Corresponding death-rates in England and Wales and the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns were 0·36 and 0·42 respectively.

The average death-rates for both types of the disease per 1,000 of the population for each five-year period from 1911 to 1950 and the rates for individual years 1946—1950 are given below.

			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1911—15	...	...	1·28	0·75	2·03
1916—20	...	...	1·30	0·57	1·87
1921—25	...	...	0·91	0·37	1·28
1926—30	...	...	0·90	0·35	1·25
1931—35	...	...	0·74	0·20	0·94
1936—40	...	...	0·63	0·14	0·77
1941—45	...	...	0·71	0·11	0·88
1941—50	...	...	0·49	0·12	0·61
1946	...	...	0·43	0·19	0·62
1947	...	...	0·50	0·21	0·71
1948	...	...	0·56	0·07	0·63
1949	...	...	0·57	0·07	0·64
1950	...	...	0·38	0·08	0·46

It will be observed that the respiratory death-rate has fallen during the year 1911—1951 by 62% and that of non-respiratory by 84%.

**Mass Radiography Survey.**—A further visit was paid to Stockton-on-Tees by the Mass Radiography unit from 27th November to 12th December, 1950, when members of the public and school leavers were invited to attend for examination.

The following statistics on the survey were supplied by the Medical Director of the Unit:—

### Table "A."

(a)	Number of employees at time of survey (N/A)				
(b)	Total Radiographed (N/A of (a))	...	...	...	2710
(c)	Total passed on miniature film	...	...	...	2564
(d)	Total recalled for large film (5·38% of (b))	...	...	...	146
(e)	Total failed to attend for large film	...	...	...	10
(f)	Total passed on large film	...	...	...	62
(g)	Total diagnosed on large film	...	...	...	46
(h)	Total recalled for investigation (1·03% of (b))	...	...	...	28
(i)	Total remaining under observation	...	...	...	—

**Table " B "—Analysis of Non-Tuberculous Cases.**

(a) Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema (II) ... ..	14
(b) Bronchiectasis (VI) ... ..	1
(c) Silicosis (VIII) ... ..	—
(d) Thoracic Neoplasm (XIV) ... ..	1
(e) Cardiovascular Diseases—Congenital (XV) ... ..	—
(f) Cardiovascular Diseases—Acquired (XVI) ... ..	6
(g) Miscellaneous (I, III, V, VII, XII, XIII, and XVII)	11
Total ... ..	33

**Table " C "—Analysis of Tuberculosis Cases.**

Category 'A'—Active Disease (0·33% of total X-rayed) ...	9
(i) Newly discovered (0·29% of total X-rayed) ...	8
(ii) Previously diagnosed ... ..	1
Category 'B'—Inactive Disease ... ..	32
(i) Newly discovered ... ..	31
(ii) Previously diagnosed ... ..	1
Total ... ..	41

**Table " D "—Disposal of all Cases.**

Non-Tuberculosis					Tuberculosis				
Private Doctor	...	...	...	14	Private Doctor	...	...	...	9
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	3	Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	16
Hospital	...	...	...	1	Hospital	...	...	...	—
No Action	...	...	...	15	No Action	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	33	Total	...	...	...	41

## CANCER

Fifteen per cent. of the deaths registered during the year 1950 were ascribed to cancer. The number of deaths was 131, nine less than in 1949. In the following table the deaths are classified according to age, sex and site affected :—

	AGE PERIODS										Totals		Total
	Under 25 M. F.	25/44 M. F.	45/64 M. F.	65/74 M. F.	75/84 M. F.	Over 85 M. F.					M. F.		
Stomach ... ..	—	—	4	2	6	8	1	2	—	—	11	12	23
Lung Bronchus	—	—	2	—	8	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	18
Breast ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	1	11
Uterus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	—	8
Lymphatic													
Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
All other Sites	2	—	2	1	13	7	12	8	7	12	36	28	64
Leukaemia													
Aleukaemia	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
Totals ... ..	2	2	5	1	27	19	26	22	8	18	1	1	131

The death rates from this disease for each of the past six years have been :—

	Per 1,000 of poulation					
1945	...	...	...	...	...	1.96
1946	...	...	...	...	...	1.52
1947	...	...	...	...	...	1.63
1948	...	...	...	...	...	1.41
1949	...	...	...	...	...	2.07
1950	...	...	...	...	...	1.77

### FOOD POISONING

Only one notification of food poisoning was received during the year. Organisms of the salmonella type were identified. This was an isolated case from which there were no further developments.

### INFORMATION IN RESPECT TO SERVICES TRANSFERRED TO THE DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL ON 5th JULY, 1948, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The Medical Officer of the Borough is also Area Medical Officer for the County Council. Part of the services of the administrative staff of the Health Department is paid for by the County Council.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**—There was no change during the year in the situation and number of sessions held at the six Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Five Health Visitors are employed in the Borough for the supervision of children under the age of five years. The number of domiciliary visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year was 13,326.

As no Deputy Medical Officer was appointed during the year to succeed Dr. Rodger, who resigned at the end of 1949, the Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Centres have been conducted during the year by general medical practitioners on a sessional basis.

The following table shows the number of attendances made at each of the Centres during 1950, the number of medical consultations, and the average attendance per session :—

CENTRE	A T T E N D A N C E S			Average attendance per session	Number of Medical Consultations
	Under 1 year	1/5 years	Total		
Eastbourne Hall ...	1556	975	2531	54	431
Brown's Bridge ...	2605	1209	3814	76	831
Norton Green ...	4929	2067	6996	69	442
131 Norton Road ...	2166	783	2949	58	701
St. Anne's Terrace	1292	403	1695	35	503
Woodlands ...	5763	2392	8155	57	637
Total ...	18311	7829	26140	58	3545



The attendances at the Ante-Natal Centres were as follows:—

CENTRE				Attendances	Average attendance per Session	Number of Medical Consultations
Robson Maternity Home	...	...	...	288	12	278
Norton Road	...	...	...	597	12	302
Totals				885	12	580

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic.**—Two Sessions are held weekly under the supervision of a Health Visitor. Children referred from the Child Welfare centres attend by appointment for courses of treatment.

**Midwives.**—Ten midwives are employed by the County Council for work in the Borough. All these midwives are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Several sets of the apparatus are available at the ambulance depot and should a midwife require one it is transported by ambulance and returned later by the same method.

The number of births notified by these midwives during 1950 was 657.

**Immunisation and Vaccination.**—Immunisation against diphtheria was continued during the year, principally at Child Welfare Centres. The number of children receiving a full course of injections being as follows:—

Under 5 years of age	...	...	...	751
5—14 years of age	...	...	...	86
Total	...	...	...	837

38 children received a reinforcing injection during the year.

638 persons, mainly children under the age of five years, were vaccinated during the year and 151 re-vaccinated.

**Day Nurseries.**—There was no change during the year in the day nursery accommodation provided in the Borough.

The number of places provided and the average daily attendance at each nursery during the year is given in the following table:—

NURSERY	No. of places	No. on register 31/12/50	Average daily attendances		
			Under 2 yrs.	2/5 yrs.	Total
Lorne Terrace	32	36	6·60	20·85	27·45
Norton Road	60	56	9·12	41·61	50·73
Durham Road	60	54	9·66	29·01	38·67
Totals	152	146	25·38	91·47	116·85

**Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years.**—Arrangements are in operation by which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who require dental treatment are referred to the School Dental Officers for examination and treatment.

One expectant mother and 28 children were examined by the School Dentists during the year under this arrangement. Cases requiring dentures are referred to private dentists.

**Home Nursing.**—Home Nursing is carried out in the Borough by the District Nursing Association under an agreement with the County Council. A staff of fully qualified Queen's Nurses undertakes the nursing of patients referred to them by medical practitioners.

**Care and After-Care of Sick Persons.**—The Tuberculosis Care Committee continued to function during the year. The function of this committee will, however, eventually be transferred to the Area Health Sub-Committee and will be extended in the light of circumstances and experience to the care and after-care of persons discharged from hospital or other invalids. It is proposed to attach a social worker to each Area Health Sub-Committee to assist in this work.

**Ambulance Service.**—The heavy demands on this service continued throughout the year. In addition to the Borough the ambulance service covers the Billingham Urban District, part of the Stockton Rural District, and by agreement with the North Riding County Council, the Borough of Thornaby and part of the Stokesley Rural District.

At the end of the year nine ambulances and one sitting-case car were in use and the staff comprised 24 driver-attendants and four male telephonists.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by this service during the year :—

Number of journeys ... ..	12,505
Number of patients carried—	
Stretcher cases ... ..	5,116
Sittings cases ... ..	13,145
	————— 18,261
Mileage covered ... ..	180,247
Number of long distance journeys ... ..	319*
Mileage covered ... ..	32,338*

\*included above

**Domestic Helps.**—This service continues to fulfil a long-felt want, particularly among the aged and infirm and where illness deprives a household temporarily of the services of the housewife.

At the end of the year 10 domestic helps were employed (7 full-time, 1 part-time and 2 casual). An average of 27 cases per month received attention.

# APPENDIX

## Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality for the year 1950

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns

						ENGLAND AND WALES	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns inc. London	148 Smaller Townships. Pop. 25000-50000 1931 Census	LONDON ADM. COUNTY	STOCKTON- ON- TEES
Rates per 1,000 Home Population:—										
Live Births						15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	18.96
Stillbirths						0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.55
Deaths:—										
All causes						11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.74
Typhoid and Paratyphoid						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough						0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis						0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.47
Influenza						0.01	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.15
Smallpox						—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis						0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Pneumonia						0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.54
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—										
Deaths under 1 year of age						29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3	46.53
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 two years						1.8	2.2	1.6	1.0	8.57
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):—										
Maternal Mortality—										
Puerperal infection						0.03				—
Other						0.83				—
Total						0.86		not available		—



## CAUSES OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 1950

Cause of Death						Total	Males	Females
All Causes ... ..						867	471	396
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	28	13	15
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	23	11	12
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	14	13	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	11	—	11
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	8	—	8
14.	Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	69	39	30
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	6	4	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	8	3	5
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	91	39	52
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	88	57	31
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	26	19	7
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	161	82	79
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	25	11	14
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	11	8	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	40	23	17
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	36	26	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	10	6	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	16	6	10
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	10	4	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	12	8	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	98	49	49
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	9	7	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	27	17	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	11	6	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1950

Cause of Death		Age at Death										Total under 12 mths
		Sex	Under 1 day	1/7 days	1/4 wks	Total under 4 wks	4 wks to 3 mths	3/6 mths	6/9 mths	9/12 mths		
M.	F.											
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal												
Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping												
Cough ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Tub. Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Tub.												
Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	8	5	—	—	2	2	3	5	1	2		13
Bronchitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		2
Gastro												
Enteritis ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—		8
Atelectasis ...	4	4	2	5	1	8	—	—	—	—		8
Congenital												
Mal. ...	4	3	—	—	3	3	1	2	1	—		7
Birth Injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Immature												
Birth ...	6	9	7	5	3	15	—	—	—	—		15
Atrophy,												
Debility,												
Marasmus	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		2
Infections of												
the Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Violence ...	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—		3
Overlaying ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—		3
Other causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
Totals ...	36	30	11	10	9	30	13	16	5	2	*66	

\*This table is compiled from local death returns and shows one more death than is given in the Registrar General's Annual Return.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION  
REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH  
SERVICE, 1950**

**Details Associated with Education in the Borough**

*Number of schools (excluding the Secondary Grammar School)	24
Number of children for whom accommodation is provided ...	14,560
Number of children on roll at the end of the year ...	11,184

\*These schools include 18 Primary, five Secondary Modern Schools, and one Special Open Air School for Delicate Children. The number of Primary Schools was increased from 17 to 18 by the opening, after the Midsummer Holiday, of Ragworth County Primary School. This school has accommodation for 320 pupils, and serves one of the new housing areas. The total number of schools remains the same, owing to the fact that the Special School for the Deaf closed down in April, 1950.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION**

Dr. Wilmot, Assistant School Medical Officer, resigned at the end of May, 1950, and as another appointment was not made until the end of August, the routine medical inspection suffered another setback. The number of children inspected in the prescribed age groups was 2,036. In addition to this number, 216 children of various ages not within the specified age groups were inspected.

2,147 children were inspected as "Specials." These were referred by parents, teachers, school nurses, attendance officers, etc., for examination.

1,147 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out during the year.

**PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT**

The number of individual pupils found at Periodic Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin) is given below.

Group	For Defective		Total individual pupils
	Vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions	
Entrants ...	90	171	239
Second Age Group ...	72	60	123
Third Age Group ...	89	41	129
<hr/>			
Total (prescribed groups) ...	251	272	491
Other Periodic Inspections ...	20	37	55
<hr/>			
Grand Total ...	271	309	546
<hr/>			



The following Table shows the number of defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or as needing to be kept under observation.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	NUMBER Requiring treatment	OF DEFECTS Requiring to be kept under observation	NUMBER Requiring treatment	OF DEFECTS Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin ... ..	29	32	110	1
Eyes—				
(a) Vision ... ..	271	167	414	72
(b) Squint ... ..	26	24	178	21
(c) Other ... ..	23	3	37	—
Ears—				
(a) Hearing .. ...	—	72	1	17
(b) Otitis Media ...	20	29	77	2
(c) Other ... ..	9	7	22	—
Nose or Throat ... ..	139	362	234	53
Speech ... ..	55	28	1	3
Cervical Glands ... ..	—	684	6	5
Heart and Circulation	—	208	2	56
Lungs ... ..	4	169	33	21
Developmental—				
(a) Hernia ... ..	—	4	—	—
(b) Other ... ..	1	8	7	2
Orthopaedic—				
(a) Posture ... ..	—	6	1	1
(b) Flat foot ... ..	8	10	4	1
(c) Other ... ..	12	24	14	14
Nervous System—				
(a) Epilepsy ... ..	2	4	3	—
(b) Other ... ..	8	31	5	14
Psychological—				
(a) Development ...	—	2	1	—
(b) Stability ... ..	—	15	3	14
Other defect or disease	28	14	255	160

## NUTRITION

The general condition of the pupils inspected was classified as shown in the following Table :—

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
Entrants ... ..	816	313	38·35	436	53·43	67	8·21
Second Age Group ...	523	190	36·32	268	51·24	65	12·42
Third Age Group ...	697	388	55·66	264	37·87	45	6·46
Other Periodic Inspections ... ..	216	44	20·37	137	63·42	35	16·20
Total ... ..	2,252	935	41·51	1105	49·06	212	9·41

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

**Minor Ailments.**—The following Table shows the number of defects treated or under treatment during the year :—

Defect	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
<b>Skin—</b>		
Ringworm—		
(i) Scalp ... ..	25	1
(ii) Body ... ..	42	1
Scabies ... ..	27	1
Impetigo ... ..	180	—
Other skin diseases ... ..	6	11
<b>Eye Disease</b> —External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint		
	309	1
<b>Ear Defects</b> ... ..	223	8
<b>Miscellaneous</b> —e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc. ... ..		
	3,412	39
Total ... ..	4,224	62

The total number of attendances at the minor ailment clinics was 22,760.

The Woodlands building was re-opened in May, 1950, and minor ailments treatment sessions there were restored to the usual three per week. All clinics are well attended, there being an increase of 2,371 in the total number of attendances, as compared with those for 1949.

## VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon attended the School Clinic twice weekly from February onwards, instead of once per week, as formerly, the total number of sessions held being 65, as compared with 30 in 1949. As a result, a much greater number of children were examined, 760 in all. 759 of these attended for refraction examination and one for other defects of the eyes. Nine of the children examined were pre-school children.

Spectacles were prescribed for 594 of the children examined, and of this number 385 are known to have obtained spectacles. The proportion of children obtaining glasses appears smaller than last year, but this is probably due to the fact that over a hundred children were examined in the last month or so of the year and the glasses had not arrived. The supply position generally is, however, much improved, children obtaining glasses within a few weeks of examination.

Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in 26 cases. Of these, eight have had operation and the others are awaiting admission to hospital.

Two children were certified during the year as partially sighted and in need of special educational treatment.

### ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Orthoptic Clinic sessions were held twice weekly during the year. Miss O. M. Cairns, Orthoptist, reports as follows :—

Number of new patients registered ... ..	71
Number of patients referred but unsuitable for training	12
Total attendances ... ..	687
Number of sessions ... ..	94
Average attendance per session ... ..	7.3
Number of patients having regular treatment ... ..	33
Number of patients under observation—	
(a) pre-treatment ... ..	39
(b) post-treatment ... ..	24
(c) too young ... ..	40
Number of patients having occlusion ... ..	41
Number of patients on waiting list for operation ...	16
Number of patients registered—pre-school age ... ..	7
Number of patients discharged ... ..	23
Of which—	
7 failed to attend	
3 left the town	
5 were cosmetic cures	
8 cured	
Number of cases awaiting investigation ... ..	7

Treatment has been given to a larger number of patients, but they have been seen at longer intervals, supplementing clinical treatment with more concentrated home exercises.

It will be seen from the above statistics that very few patients are seen before school age; this accounts for the outstanding number of those undergoing occlusion.

### NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

The Consultant Aural Surgeon held 29 sessions during the year, during which 371 children, who had been referred because of ear diseases, defective hearing, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and/or other naso-pharyngeal defects were examined, of whom 248 were recommended for operative treatment.

155 children are known to have had operative treatment during the year for removal of tonsils and adenoids and six for other nose and throat conditions. Three children had mastoid operation.



**Audiometric Tests.**—It was realised that audiometric tests could not be carried out on a general scale without seriously interrupting the head inspection work and it was decided, therefore, to concentrate on the 10—11 year old group of children, who would soon be leaving primary school.

Two members of the staff are needed, as one nurse alone could not both carry out the test and also prevent interruptions, etc. For this reason it was necessary to arrange times when two nurses could spare a session from their other duties, hence only three departments have, up to the present, been tested and doubtful ones re-tested.

Conditions in most schools are far from satisfactory for audimetric testing owing to the noise from classrooms and playgrounds.

**School for the Deaf.**—All deaf and partially deaf children on the roll of the Stockton School for the Deaf were transferred to the Middlesbrough School for the Deaf on the 17th April, 1950. Nine of these were Stockton children and 22 from other areas.

**Orthopædic and Postural Defects.**—Children needing treatment are referred, through their own doctor, to the Orthopædic Department at Stockton and Thornaby Hospital or to other hospitals. Four children received treatment as in-patients of hospitals and six children were treated in Thornaby School Clinic premises, where an out-patient department has been arranged for children discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

**Child Guidance Treatment.**—24 children were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic at Darlington for treatment.

The necessity to travel to Darlington for treatment may soon be obviated, as the Stockton Schol for the Deaf is being adapted to provide facilities for the establishment of a Child Guidance Clinic.

## SPEECH THERAPY

The following is a report by the Speech Therapist on the work of the Speech Clinic during the year :—

						Stammer	Defective Articulation	Hard of Hearing
Total number on the register	31/12/49	84	92	14				
Admissions	...	28	94	—				
		112	186	14				
Discharges	...	26	81	6				
		86	105	8				
Attendance % during year	...	91	90	78				

Above is a statement in numbers of children who have been in attendance at the Speech Clinic, January to December, 1950.

Of the 26 stammering children who have been discharged, 5 have left school, all 5 would benefit by after school treatment; in 2 cases children were withdrawn, 1 of these because the mother stated in writing that she would not let her child associate with other children who stammered; 3 left the district; 14 attained normal speech, 7 of the 14 being children who were in attendance at the Infants Groups; 2 children with stammer plus a defective articulation attained normal speech and were discharged.

Of the 81 cases of defective articulation discharged, 3 are children who have gone out of town to hospital for prolonged treatment, 1 other has been sent by the Authority to Moor House School; 2 have left the district; 1 has attained speech that is considered normal within mental ability; 2 have left school because they were considered to be ineducable by normal method; 2 out of the area cases sent to the Speech Clinic very late in their school life have left school, and it is thought they would benefit by after school treatment; the speech of 2 of the children is considered normal within physical ability, and 68 have attained normal speech.

It is interesting that 3 of the children whose speech has become normal are post-operational cleft palate cases, and a record of their speech has been taken and filed for reference.

An extraordinary phenomenon that has occurred during 1950 is that 3 children who have been in attendance at the Speech Clinic, 2 for treatment for defective articulation (severe general dyslalia) and 1 who was first classed as dislalic, but who quickly developed a stammer, which was thought to be a secondary condition impinging upon the dyslalia, were later diagnosed as diabetics; after treatment by insulin and diet—2 receiving hospital treatment—the defects to speech cleared up so quickly that the Speech Therapist makes no claim on the speedy and successful conclusion of the speech disorder.

Of the 6 children discharged from the lipreading classes, 4 of the 6 were considered by their teachers to be lipreading sufficiently well to enable them to keep pace educationally with children of their own age in school; 2 have left school, both of whom would benefit by after school treatment.

On September 1st an Assistant was appointed to the Speech Therapist. She is specially qualified as a Speech Trainer and is capable under the direction of the Speech



Therapist to take over the non-medical cases of defective articulation. She is also working at her speciality within the schools, so that in time it is hoped only those cases which can clearly be classed as medical will need to cut into their school life to get special help with speech at the Speech Clinic. The experiment is proving most successful.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The Table shown below gives details of dental inspection and treatment during 1950 :—

Number of pupils inspected—

(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	9,665	
(b) Specials	...	...	...	643	
				—	10,308

Number found to require treatment ... .. 6,451

Number referred for treatment ... .. 6,451

Number actually treated ... .. 3,347

Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... .. 3,591

Half-days devoted to—

(a) Inspection ... .. 137

(b) Treatment ... .. 614

— 751

Fillings—

Permanent teeth ... .. 2,051

Temporary teeth ... .. 209

— 2,260

Number of teeth filled—

Permanent teeth .. .. 1,875

Temporary teeth ... .. 187

— 2,062

Extractions—

Permanent teeth ... .. 267

Temporary teeth ... .. 2,521

— 2,788

Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction ... 377

Other operations—

Permanent teeth ... .. 452

Temporary teeth ... .. 217

— 669

## CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

There was an increase in the number of inspections carried out during the year, these numbering 39,780, while those of the previous year totalled 36,924. Of the 39,780 examinations made, 1,381 individual children were found to be unclean, a slight increase in the incidence of infestation, as compared with 1949. Cleansing notices were issued in respect of 825 of the children found unclean. A cleansing order was found necessary in only one case.



## DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL FOR DELICATE CHILDREN

The school has accommodation for 140 children, and at the end of the year there were 139 in attendance.

The Assistant School Medical Officer makes regular fortnightly visits to the school to examine the children and note their progress. The children are examined periodically after discharge, and are recommended for re-admission if the improvement in health is not maintained.

The types of case most usually admitted are debility, malnutrition, anæmia, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism and chorea, suitable heart cases, cases of non-infective tuberculosis and convalescence after illnesses and operations.

During 1950, 88 children were admitted to the school, the various ailments for which they were admitted being as set out below :—

Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Convalescence		...	...	...	...	...	15
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Non-infective tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	9
Chorea and other nervous disorders					...	...	9
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heart cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enlarged glands		...	...	...	...	...	2
Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birth deformity of spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ..							88

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